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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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PURIFICATION OF WATER.

USE OF HYPOCHLORITE OF LIME IN WATER SUPPLIES OF FLOODED COMMUNITIES IN OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEYS RECOMMENDED.

Officers of the United States Public Health Service on duty at Evansville, Ind., Cairo, Ill., Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn., have been instructed, in view of the possible contamination of public water supplies on account of the flood conditions, to recommend to health officers and other proper authorities the treatment of public water supplies with hypochlorite of lime and where there is no public water supply that hypochlorite solution be distributed free to private homes for use in the purification of drinking water. A satisfactory solution may be made by adding 1 teaspoonful of chlorinated lime to 1 pint of water. Of this solution 1 teaspoonful may be added to 2 gallons of drinking water, which should then be allowed to stand for at least one-half hour before being used.

These officers have also been instructed to recommend that cess-pools and privies be treated with quicklime or chlorinated lime, and also that all cases of sickness in which there is fever be reported to enable the authorities to ascertain the presence of typhoid fever, smallpox, or other diseases that might become epidemic, before they have gained too great a foothold. The isolation of all cases of communicable diseases is also recommended.

SANITARY CONTROL OF TOBACCO FACTORIES.

REGULATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS RELATING TO THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF TOBACCO FACTORIES.¹

Submitted by CARROLL Fox, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

After much experience the bureau of health put into effect new regulations for the sanitary control of tobacco factories October 27, 1910.

That part of the regulations which deals with modern flush closets and lavatories and their connection with the sanitary sewer can be applied only in Manila. For other places in the Philippine Islands it was necessary to modify the requirements to permit of the use of

¹ Submitted for publication Dec. 11, 1912.